

THOMAS TIGAR.

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DER

Deutsche Beobachter VON INDIANA.

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Dr. C. SCHMITZ,
 Redacteur,
 THOMAS TIGAR,
 Drucker.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS

IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
 Allen county, February 6, August 14.
 Adams " March 6, September 4.
 Wells " March 13, September 11.
 Huntington " March 20, September 18.
 Wilkes " March 27, September 25.
 Noble " April 3, October 2.
 Lagrange " April 10, October 9.
 Steuben " April 17, October 16.
 De Kalb " May 1, October 30.
 J. W. Boone, President Judge.
 W. H. Causey, Prosecuting Attorney.

FORT WAYNE MAILS.

Express, arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings—departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.
 (During canal navigation this mail will arrive on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.)
 Monroe City, arrives Saturday and Tuesday, departs Sunday and Wednesday.
 Piquette, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.
 Wabash, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.
 Elkhart, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; departs Wednesday and Sunday.
 White Pigeon, arrives Thursday; departs Monday.
 Branch C. H. arrives Thursday, departs Monday.
 Polaris, arrives Saturday, departs Thursday.
 Whitley C. H. departs Friday morning, returns in the evening.
 S. NOEL, P. M.

THE MUSE.

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

The month of May, the month of May.
 The sweetest of the year,
 With all its light and blooming train
 Will "re-echo" to us here;
 O'er the hills and valleys, old Time,
 And haste the happy day
 That with glad music utters in
 The merry month of May.

The lovely, lovely month of May
 Is garlanded with flowers;
 Sweet sounds of joy and mirth are heard
 Among its sylvan bowers.
 In the meadow when the birds
 Drop off of puffy wings—
 When tadpoles are no longer tadpoles,
 But jelly, jumping frogs.

In the month of May I live in stray
 Some faded frog pond near,
 At rest of sun, and all about
 These marsh muses breathe,
 In concert all together joined,
 With all their fiddles strong—
 "Tut, tut, de dum de dum,
 O shoo-er-oo—de kung!"

In May the hills and vales are dressed
 In robes of living green,
 The earth looks like a witching lass
 "But scarce has turned sixteen."
 The winds have lost their wrath and might,
 On gossy wings they sail,
 And gently kiss fair Flora's cheek
 That waves in the vale.

In May the little warbling birds
 Are in their fullest song,
 The swain, the thrush and bobolink
 All come it good and strong;
 And man, though more robust at best,
 Seems jolly, blithe and gay—
 For joy and love attend him through
 The blooming month of May.

The month of May, the month of May,
 The sweetest of the year;
 With opening buds and blossoms crowned,
 I long to see it here.
 Whip up thy best dress, old Time,
 And haste the happy day,
 That with glad music utters in
 The merry month of May.

Stones, O. C.

THE WEDDING IN COURT. A ROMANTIC SWISS TALE.

CHAPTER II. WOMAN'S LOVE.

In the merry time the character of Clara, which had the peaceful tone of a pastoral life, had found no opportunity of developing its energies, was raised by her lover's danger, in a heroic devotion, not incompatible, as history has often proved, with the domestic virtues of the Swiss female character. Feeling the most absolute passion at Aloys' innocence, she sought, by the most impassioned eloquence, to impress a similar belief on his judges; and finding that the eloquence of the bloody knife was the one likely to afford the strongest presumptive evidence against him, she conceived the romantic project of endeavoring to invalidate it, by the discovery of such fragments of his lost history as were of a nature to defy the force of weather, and the rapacity of the mountain culture.

To attempt this, the pious phylarmonist alone would have been useless, not courage; further, she was too old and infirm to be her guide on the occasion, and among the young men of the village she felt at a loss when to choose for so delicate and hazardous an undertaking. With the tact which enables our powerful grace to appreciate similar qualities in another, she fixed upon the last person who would have occurred to one of a common sense—a rejected rival of poor Aloys, but one, who, on being candidly informed of her prior attachment, had displayed a generosity and magnanimity in his expressions towards the successful candidate which had forever raised him in Clara's esteem.

To him she communicated her wild scheme for re-establishing her lover's fair fame. "Franz," said he, "I have not forgotten your generous conduct towards one whom you might have viewed with jealousy and hatred; and I come to give you an opportunity of doing a deed which will make fairer mention of your name than the possession of your hand. I had not misjudged the strength of the young man's character; he entered nobly into her views, with a mixture of the generous feeling which delights in doing justice to an enemy, and of the disinterested love which seeks only the happiness of its object.

They fixed on the following evening for their departure from the village that they might elude observation, and avoid themselves of a bright moon to gain the vicinity of the mountains by sunrise. Clara dared not depart without the benediction of her father, who, thinking he saw in the heroic idea, the suggestion of heaven, forbore to oppose it, and undertook to assure the captive of his daughter's unabated candor and attachment, without exciting delusive hopes, or still more cruel fears, by acquainting him with the reasons of an absence, accounted for to the rest of the village, by her maternal desire to quit for a short while a scene so disastrous.

It was late in the season, and the first snows had fallen in the higher ranges of the mountains; but the adventurous phylarmonist and they might yet easily trace the path over the Bernina, with which Franz was not unacquainted, and the precise spot of which, where the murder was committed, he thought he should recognize from Clara's estimate description. Pursued with the usual requisites of mountain travellers, to the attentive Franz insisted on adding a shop-herd's cloak, to protect Clara from the piercing cold, when fatigue should oblige her to take some rest; they set out, piously invoking their enterprise that blessing of Heaven, which, if purely of motive could secure it, they might humbly hope to enjoy.

The harvest moon shone bright on their countenances, and, invigorated by the fresh air, they proceeded unconscious of fatigue for several hours, passing the Châlets before mentioned, and their simple inhabitants were yet buried in repose. They reached, just as the first rays of the morning tinged the horizon that elevated point of Col over which the path wound, and passing a moment to take breath after the ascent, stood, accustomed as they were to Alpine scenery, in speechless admiration of the noble prospect above and beneath them. The lofty peaks of the principal Alps around them, had just caught the first rosy hue of morning, the spot on which they stood was partially illuminated, while the path they had been pursuing, with many a pastoral vale besides, lay yet in green twilight. Clara's heart, with the rude splendor of her country, caught the scene, and she exclaimed to her companion, "Alas! light and truth have upon us, and some shall die down upon our bright faces, may, the very silver hair of my Aloys' daughter, kindled in the latest Countess Franz! My heart tells me we shall be successful."

The travellers lingered but a few moments longer to enjoy the sublime spectacle of the sunrise rays on the superb glacier which lay at short distance from their path, whose fantastic spires of crystal of every hue from the deepest cerulean blue to the most vivid green, mocked the tints of the sunrise and the clouds. At any other moment it would have had charms to lure them from their course, but that dazzling and unsullied surface only reminded Clara of the sky on her Aloys' father's spotless fame. It furnished her, however, with another cheering passage. Like other glaciers, with which she and her mountain guide were familiar, it had its *Alp*—a border of huge stones, thrown up from the bosom of its deep fissures by the incessant heaving of the closing mass of ice. "Franz," said she, "as an old saying, that the glaciers will suffer no polluted inmate in their clean bosom, it is as old and true, that who make them will not allow the load of guilt to rest long upon the fair fame of the innocent!"

Proceeding rapidly on their way, they soon descended at a distance below them the rude cross with which the piety of the herdsmen of the Châlets had marked the scene of blood, and their first emotion on beholding it, was to fall on their knees and put up a prayer for the soul of the murdered, in which Clara could not forbear mingling a petition for the safety of the living. The innocent pair shuddered on approaching the spot where a fellow creature had been so recently immolated to avenge a murder; but their emotions were soon absorbed in the intense gages with which they beheld the precipice immediately below them, whose position, exactly tallied with the useless narrative of the unfortunate inmate.

To descend in the track of the torrent, which, like an almost imperceptible silver thread, wound through the rocky debris some thousand feet beneath, seems an enterprise beyond human agility, and Franz felt it his duty to remonstrate with his determined companion before attempting it, on the obvious danger of the descent, and the probability of the falling, and hence for them the trophies of her lover's innocence. Finding his representations fruitless, he hesitated not a moment in putting her peril, insisting only, for his sake, on a short period for repose and refreshment.

He did not neglect to provide her with one of those staves pointed with iron, which assistance in descending steep declivities every Alpine traveller has experienced, and going before her to explore every perilous step, he returned, after ascertaining its practicability, to assist his damsel's competition. Several of the cliffs through which they were compelled to wind their tortuous course, were still filled with the snow and ice of former seasons; these required a steadiness, and boldness of footing which live and duty could alone have inspired in an untried novice. There were moments when even the steadfast eye of the bold climber sickened, as he caught a glimpse of the foaming torrent over which they hung suspended in mid air, and into whose dark waters one false step would consign them, and fear was a sensation new to him, that it pressed the more heavily on his usual buoyant spirit. Clara, however, the object [of] all his solitudes, preserved amid so many perils all the composure and presence of mind inherent in her character, and it was only while thus generously seeking for another that Franz, perhaps, fully appreciated the reason of his fate, had denied to himself. This was no more, however, for vain regrets, had they been compatible with his manly and heroic character, he gave them to the winds, and felt only the honest pride of the bearer of some precious deposit, straining every nerve to consign it unharmed to its fortunate possessor.

The more serious difficulties of the path were at length happily surmounted; and when no other obstacle presented itself than those fragments of rocks, or up-rooted trees, hurled from above by spring avalanches, the hardy traveller despised the familiar dangers, and hastened on in spite of fatigue, which none who have not descended the face of an Alpine precipice can adequately appreciate. Sometimes whole heaps of rubbish given away beneath their feet, threatened to prevent them into the current below; sometimes the path seemed blocked with such masses of rock, as to deny them further progress; but in all the glory of triumphant heroism, and successful toil they at length stood besides the snow no longer magnificent torrent, and shaded as they gazed upwards towards a dizzy steep which the chamois or the eagle soared almost alone fitted to scale.

Blessing heaven for their safety, they pursued with anxious steps separate routes along the bottom of the declivity, their hearts beating high with hopes and fears, in search of the object of so many toils and perils. Franz, dejectedly rewarded with success the pure distinction of Franz, for he had not proceeded many paces along the brink of the stream, when he stumbled on a chamois's horn, which by its appearance of a real and undoubted animal from the hoofs of a slaughtered animal was evidently distinguished from the

casual relic of one either killed by a fall from the heights above, or the victim of famine or disease. After searching in vain in the immediate vicinity, for any other part of proof of the truth of his conjecture, he felt that he held in his hand one trophy, though not sufficiently conclusive one to carry the conviction to any but an actual witness on the spot, he naturally cast his eyes upwards, along the face of the precipice, in ascertainment whether any particular position in its beating cliffs could have arrested, in his descent, the progress of a falling body.

This gaze was the vision of an experienced chasseur, and it rested on an object of all others best calculated to explain the mysterious disappearance of the large portion of the hunter's booty. In the niche of the rock at a height above him which diminished the gigantic ruggedness and his mountain's face, to secure a visible space, hung the carcass of a chamois, or eagle of the Alps, whose aerial domicile Franz no reason decried, than he sought and found in the remains of his huge talons, on the spot where the horn had been lying presumptive evidence of its recent residence. With a feeling of certainty in his conjecture, and having found it difficult to convey to the mind of the peasant, he at once determined to leave the perils of the ascent (now rendered in some degree familiar) and the still more formidable possible resistance of the furious denizens, whose tremendous strength, and colossal dimensions (frequently reaching the point of a man from wing to wing) rendered an encounter with him on a dizzy precipice almost hazardous. Franz, it must be confessed, in addition to his generous desire to befriend Clara and her lover, was animated by that hereditary hatred which every herdsman entertains towards the most sanguinary enemy of his flock; and under the irresistible influence of both sentiments he was half-way up the cliff ere he had conscious to reflect on Clara's certain alarm, and possible helplessness, should a false step cost the life of her protector.

That Clara whose own want of success had made her to watch with tenfold interest the motions of Franz, had on observing him pick up something eagerly returned towards the spot with all the ardor of hope; her feelings, therefore, may be better conceived than described, when instead of commencing the joyful result of his search, she perceived her guide, her sole dependence, the chosen companion of her pious pilgrimage, apparently, denouncing his helplessness, and leaving her in peril, perhaps, perpetually, in a spot whence her unaided strength could only be by miracle. Suspicion finds small harbor in a truly generous mind, and thoughts of treachery gave almost instantaneous place to apprehension little less cruel and anxiety the most intense for the result of an enterprise, the nature of which she soon guessed, from the same indications which had prompted it. Again she missed her eye towards that perpendicular compass of universal rock, to whose path she had been the less sensible, while engrossed by the choice of her own path, than now, when standing in all the perils of her sex and situation, she saw them again before her, and for her, by a being whose disinterestedness and office of his life might perhaps add remorse to the other horrors of her death in the wilderness.

During one of those terrible hours which exhaust the sensations and sufferings of years she watched his adventures, but frequently interrupted progress, till his amply formed, when he altogether from her gaze by projections of rock, or tufts of rhododendron and juniper, at length re-appeared, shrank almost in piny dimensions, yet standing conspicuous and resolved, on a narrow ledge overlooking the abyss beneath, and but a few feet below the never before invaded throne of the mountain tyrant.

All the frightful tales she had heard from her cradle of the *Lammer Geyer* (who in the peasant legends of Switzerland, is invested with the character of the mysterious attributes, and awful vengeance, of the Rock or Smother of Eastern Britain), flashed on her mind, and she saw his lance, and level the rifle, before she was aware of the creature, one fell enemy of whose wing would suffice to divide him from his perilous post, she wildly imagined that those enterprises to descend, which might, could they have been heard, have shaken the nerves of the intrepid marksman.

The piece was at his hand—it was an awful moment—to look up again was beyond her power—she involuntarily closed her eyes; but to escape the report of a shot magnified by a thousand mountain echoes to a peal of thunder, was impossible, and in a sort of stupor she awaited the result. A few seconds only elapsed—the crash of heights indicated a falling body; but whether that of the mortal or of the monster, she did not turn to ascertain. The corpse, rebounding from a shelf above her, fell at her very side—a few drops of blood stained her garment—it was the *chamois*! These fell like rain, and mingled with the snow, but the event being otherwise, might have been dried by moisture, but it was not so; for Franz had placed by upspringing in the west, (always placed in the west) and in the most inaccessible spot, and should he even succeed, life might have been poured in vain—the supposed robber might have been ungraciously interrupted.

But Franz inspired with tenfold energy as a marksman, flew from rock to rock, with the recklessness of a *Banditti*, avoided himself at a tree and some size, firmly rooted in a fissure of the rock, swung himself by its aid, in a level with the arctic, and triumphantly waved, on the end of his rifle, a dusky object of some size which Clara's heart felt not her eye, told her must be the pledge of his lover's safety. That of his generous rival was, however, no little less near her heart, she felt that to think of Aloys, while Franz was yet in peril, would be selfishness indeed; yet they, perhaps unconsciously mingled in the prayer with which she accompanied the descent of the now cautious hunter of a rival's ransom!

It was a triumphant one, and scarce the hand and heart of Clara Meyer could have afforded Franz more exquisite satisfaction

than he felt when able to display to the transport of the horns and skeleton of the chamois and a large portion of the skin, yet devoted together by the first into the species of natural wallet, before described, thereby satisfactorily distinguishing the remains from those of an animal killed (as was frequently falling from the heights during a struggle with the *Lammer Geyer*. Had any circumstances been wanting to identify it with the one abandoned by the humanity of Aloys, and by which the feat had been secured together was the sheath of the hunting knife Aloys had habitually used to cut the stronger animal which found it to his shoulder.

The joy of Clara on beholding these unequivocal testimonies of her lover's innocence and veracity, proved more overpowering than all her previous perils and fatigues, and she sank on the ground beside the torrent, whose refreshing waters afforded opportunity assistance in restoring her. With returning consciousness, however returned all the native strength of Clara's noble character, and her expressions of gratitude to her disinterested companion were only exceeded in energy, by those inspired by a higher power.

During a pause from toil and excitement, sweetened by the purest feelings of our nature, it occurred to Franz who had when a boy, passed the summer amid the herdsman of Mount Bernina, that by pursuing to its end the valley into which they had descended, they might emerge through a narrow and frightful defile on the skirts of the mountain, without again regaining its higher elevations.

"Clara," said he, "I am not afraid to propose to you encountering any perils which a gloomy unwhitened gorge can present; for your trust in him who can make a yet drier valley lose its terrors but from what I have experienced of the bodily fatigue of ascending yonder cliff, as well as its ungraceful difficulty, I tremble to think of your attempting it. I remember enough of the *Grindelwald* to undertake for its leading to my object, and though it well deserves its dismal title, the gates of death we know lead to Paradise."

Clara gave her willing assent, and with hearts and steps as light as the additional burden of the robes of the Chamois, and the lightness of the *Lammer Geyer* was undertaken, the journey into which they had descended, they might emerge through a narrow and frightful defile on the skirts of the mountain, without again regaining its higher elevations. "Clara," said he, "I am not afraid to propose to you encountering any perils which a gloomy unwhitened gorge can present; for your trust in him who can make a yet drier valley lose its terrors but from what I have experienced of the bodily fatigue of ascending yonder cliff, as well as its ungraceful difficulty, I tremble to think of your attempting it. I remember enough of the *Grindelwald* to undertake for its leading to my object, and though it well deserves its dismal title, the gates of death we know lead to Paradise."

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY

Democratic State Convention of Indiana.
 KENDRICK, Feb. 15th, 1843.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your letter, written in behalf of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, and asking my views and opinions in relation, 1st, to the chartering of a National Bank, or any other national institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes or to regulate exchanges, and of the constitutionality and expediency of such an institution; 2d, to the Distribution of the Proceeds of Public Lands among the several States of this Union; 3d, to a Protective Tariff; 4th, to an amendment of the Constitution still further limiting the veto power; and inquiring in conclusion, whether I will abide by the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic Party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and whether I will give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention, if not myself nominated by it.

It affords me much pleasure to comply with the request of the convention; and I have only to regret that the number and importance of the subjects embraced in their interrogatories, and the necessity of some explanations to do justice to the views I entertain in regard to them, will unavoidably extend my reply to a much greater length than I could have desired.

I am opposed to the establishment of a National Bank in any form, or under any disguise, both on constitutional grounds and grounds of expediency. The power to create such an institution has not been given to Congress by the Constitution, neither is it necessary to the exercise of any of the powers which are granted; and if exercised, would be, as it always has been highly injurious to the public welfare. These opinions, addressed to the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank, have been frequently and extensively held before the people, and sometimes on occasions of deep interest. They were expressed in my letter to the citizens assembled at Shocco Springs, in North Carolina, when my name was before the public for the Vice Presidency; repeated in 1836, when standing in a similar relation to the office of President of the United States, in a letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams; which was widely disseminated; and reiterated in my first message to Congress, at the extra session in 1837 when the attention of the whole country was again drawn to the subject by the failure of the deposit banks to fulfill their engagements with the government. The opinions and principles avowed on these various occasions, have undergone no other change than that of additional conviction of their truth, derived from events that have since occurred.

The bank determined to coerce the government into an abandonment of this necessary measure of precaution, by a sudden curtailment of discounts, which would be severely felt, and the admission of which, it employed all the arts and influence to throw upon General Jackson. In the short space of fourteen months, it withdrew from the circulation of trade eighteen million of dollars, and this contraction was followed by that of the State Banks, either from necessity or a common sympathy, on the part of some at least, in a common cause. The result of this combined action, was a rapid decrease of accommodation to the trade and business of the country, amounting to at least sixty millions of dollars.

It must be obvious that the sudden abatement of such an enormous sum from the general fund of business, would be severely felt by those who traded in whole or in part on borrowed capital, and through them

I might rest here, content with this explanation, and proceed to reply to your other interrogatories; were it not that this explanation, in no proper occasion to advert to the deplorable calamities inflicted on the people of the country and final catastrophe of the late bank, through the perversion of its most and the abuse of its power. It is true this institution is now no more. It has run under the weight of its own enormities, and has left nothing behind but the wreck of its career. But the interests, pecuniary and political, the parents who first gave it birth and the nurses by whom it was fostered, still survive, with the same means of producing another offspring, and the same disposition to employ them, whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself. The question of a National Bank is still before the people, and will continue to be, so long as avarice and ambition see in it the means of gratifying the love of money and the love of power. It is one of the great leading measures of a party which will never be extinct in this country. It is essential to the acquisition, as well as the preservation of its power, and will never be relinquished while there exists a hope of its attainment. The only security against its revival, is in the public opinion, and even that has more than once been found to be an insufficient barrier. For this reason, I conceive it proper that every necessary should be taken to recall to the public recollection, by way of a warning example, what otherwise it might be better for the honor of our country to bury in oblivion.

The mischief inflicted on individuals by the abuse of the powers of this potent institution, have been so general as to impress the public mind with a sufficiently clear perception of their magnitude; but the extent of its power can only be justly appreciated by those who administered the government during the period of its hostility. The agency which the unparalleled abuse of this power, exclusively conferred for the public good, had in producing those embarrassments in the business concerns of the country, as well as the pecuniary affairs of the state and general governments, it is believed, is not as clearly and generally understood. But even if it were, it cannot be too often or too deeply impressed on the mind and memory of the people of the United States. The promptings of political ambition, the passion for money, the unbridled feelings of party spirit, the apprehension of disgrace, the fear of punishment; the artifices of long practiced deception, and the strong bond of community in fraud, have all exerted their influence in holding forth to the public view the seductive practices of the bank. But the people will never rest satisfied, I trust, until they know what has become of the almost countless millions of which the States and individuals have been defrauded by a long continued series of mismanagement and corruption. The truth will yet be known, and the purposes of justice at length accomplished.

The two great measures by which the late Bank of the U. States operated most fatally on the prosperity and happiness of the people, were first, a wanton contraction of its loans; and next, a sudden and reckless expansion, both having the same object in view, namely, that of wresting a charter from a reluctant people. It cannot be forgotten that President Jackson, in the exercise of a power delegated by the constitution, refused his assent to a bill renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States, and returned it to Congress, where it failed of the constitutional majority. For this he was assailed with every species of denunciation by the adherents of the bank, while triumphantly sustained by the people, who to elected him in subordination to the decisive expression of extraordinary power, and determination to exert it to the utmost. Accordingly it renewed the contest, on the recurrence of the first preliminary step taken by President Jackson for carrying into effect the decision of a solemnly ratified by the people. This was the removal of the public money from the custody of an institution in which, it had been suffered to remain, it is now moiety certain the government would have shared the fate of the destitute widows and orphans, who are now lamenting their confidence, in poverty and distress.

The bank determined to coerce the government into an abandonment of this necessary measure of precaution, by a sudden curtailment of discounts, which would be severely felt, and the admission of which, it employed all the arts and influence to throw upon General Jackson. In the short space of fourteen months, it withdrew from the circulation of trade eighteen million of dollars, and this contraction was followed by that of the State Banks, either from necessity or a common sympathy, on the part of some at least, in a common cause. The result of this combined action, was a rapid decrease of accommodation to the trade and business of the country, amounting to at least sixty millions of dollars.

in a lesser degree by other classes of community. These partial inconveniences were magnified into universal distress and wide spread ruin, by newspaper and public speakers, either under the direct influence of the bank by the strong bond of dependence, or who were united with that institution in a system of action calculated to obscure the purposes of both parties. Speeches in Congress, presenting aggravated pictures of public distress, inflammatory proceedings of public meetings, memorials, relief committees, and an infinite variety of other appliances, which a great monied institution, gifted with ample means of corruption, and conspicuous in employing them, could command, were brought into requisition in order to create a panic among the people, and overawe the inflexible and just man who then administered the government.

These measures of the bank proved, however, unavailing in shaming the fairness of General Jackson, or in deceiving the people whose own experience taught them, that though there might be some partial inconvenience, and some reduction of prices, there was nothing like general public distress. Years of successful industry and well regulated enterprise, had laid the solid basis of a prosperity not to be shaken by the abstraction of a portion of that capital, of which very few of them had shared the benefits. They saw, too, the motives for all these exaggerated pictures of public suffering, these inflammatory appeals to the most sordid passions; they knew there was a deep laid, widely extended plan of deception, and became indignant at the attempt to cheat them into the abandonment of their principles, by an appeal to those interests, which they felt had not been seriously affected, or if so, not by the measures of the government, but of the bank alone.

The bank, perceiving that an appeal to the apprehensions and sufferings of the people, had failed in producing that revolution in public opinion so confidently anticipated, changed its course to a direction precisely opposite, and unhappily far more extensive in its consequences. It resorted to expansion instead of contraction; and notwithstanding the necessity of preparation to wind up its affairs, which had been made a pretext for sudden cancellation, still existed, and had become every day more pressing, it suddenly opened the flood-gates of accommodation, with a view of outwitting those whom it could not coerce or deceive. In the course of eight months, it extended its loans to the amount of nineteen and a half millions of dollars, and the State banks, as they had followed its lead in contraction, now followed it in expanding.

This sudden influx of paper money produced its inevitable consequences. There was no employment for it in the ordinary channels of business, nor in the usual prudent, restrained sphere of well directed enterprise. It accordingly expanded itself into every species of extravagance, every variety of visionary and desperate undertaking, and every scheme which men without property, but who could borrow at will, could devise for wasting money in the most unprofitable manner. New thrives sprang from the bowels of the old, and the same real or imaginary capital transmitted from one to corporate body to another, and, in less than two years, bank capital increased from not two hundred to two hundred millions of dollars, their circulation from a half-million to one hundred and forty millions, and their loans and discounts from three hundred and two to four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this, if we add the vast amount of credit acquired abroad by foreign loans, and by lavish recommendations of foreign dealers to our merchants, we may form an estimate of the extent to which this unparalelled expansion of credit and currency was carried, and the deplorable consequences which would necessarily follow its sudden downfall, which no legislation, no public prosperity, no thing but miracles could prevent.

The final results of this extraordinary delusion, which may be directly traced to the operations of the bank of the United States and its successor in Pennsylvania, are known to all. There is not a citizen of the United States be he rich, or be he poor, who has not felt the blight of this all-pervading influence, in some way or other, in his habits, his morals and his property. In the brief period of three years it beggared hundreds of thousands of citizens, impoverished States, well nigh bankrupted the general government, in flicted deep, if not indelible stains, not only on our national character, but on our republican institutions, and rendered all the blessings of unexampled abundance, incapable of administering either to private happiness or public prosperity. In short, it has become one of those wide-spread, universal calamities, which have been hitherto only limited for, to the direct dispensation of Providence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A MOST DARING ROBBERY.—Several fine thousand dollars stolen.—One of the most daring robberies of which we have ever heard occurred in the city of Columbus, Ga., on the 14th inst. On the evening of that day, just as the officers of the Western Insurance and Trust Company of that city were about closing the vaults and bank for the night, three or more persons entered the bankhouse in disguise, secured the officers in such a manner as to render them unable to give an alarm, and then proceeded to rob the vaults. A reward of five thousand dollars is offered for the recovery of the money, or a proportionate sum for any amount recovered, or for any information which may lead to the recovery. The booty carried off by the robbers amounts to \$70,000.

RATES OF TOLL

ON THE WHOLE LINE OF THE

Wabash & Erie Canal,

As established by the board of Public Works of Ohio, and the Commissioner of Indiana, on the 10th day of May, 1813, on each article of property transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, of Ohio and Indiana, there shall be charged and collected the rates of Toll hereinafter affixed to such articles, in lieu of the rates heretofore charged, to wit:

FIRST.—Property charged with Toll according to Weight.

On each "hundred pounds, and in the same proportion for a lesser or greater weight.

Of Flour	For each mile not exceeding 100 miles, 6 cts
Bread and other articles manufactured from Flour	For each mile in addition to 100, 0 0
Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Flaxseed and all other kinds of domestic seeds	
Whiskey	
Salted and fresh provisions, including Lake and other fresh water fish	
"Salt, Pot and pearl ashes, Black and white salts of ley, Deer, Porter and Ale, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Sausages, Tallow Candles, Soap, Hops, Hemp, Flax, Leaf Tobacco, Ginseng, Smacch, Brooms, Broom Handles, and Broom Corn	
Hides and Skins, including Deer, Buffalo, Moose, Sheep, and Deer Skins, Hides, Horns, Antlers, Tails, Hair, &c. &c's bristles, Dried fruits and nuts, the product of the U. S. States, Tallow, tallow and pitch, Cooper's ware and "Hollow wood ware, manufactured in either state, Carpenters and joiners' work, prepared for building, Wagons, carts, and other carriages, Shells and slugs, Hinges, lard, and other agricultural implements, Domestic animals, Bark, Masts, the product of the United States, and mill stones made thereof,	
Of "Corn, Rye, "Oats, "Barley, "Buckwheat, Bran and shorts, whether ground or unground, Empty dry barrels, Vinegar, Cider, Apples and other undried fruits, Potatoes, Pumpkins and other vegetables, Grains, Cut stones for building, or mechanics' use, excepted apples, Marble (unworked), Tombstones, other than marble, Pig or scrap iron, Gyssum, Charcoal, Living trees, plants, or shrubs, Tanners' Bark,	
Of writing, wrapping, and printing paper, manufactured in either state, Foreign hatch blocks, and millstones made therefrom, Whetstones and scythe stones, Feathers, Hops, the produce of either state, Flags for chair bottoms, or other manufactures, "Hollow wood ware, Window glass and hollow glassware, Iron castings of every description, except pig and scrap iron; and on blooms and lead blooms, Lumber and squared off, Machinery, mechanics' tools, hammers and saddle trees, Marble (unworked), Gyssum and clams in the shell, Bar iron, and red, sheet and rolled iron, nails, spikes, nails, sledge, crowbars, axes, and other iron tools, weighing over five pounds each, Lead in pigs, Sole Leather, Vardage, Dye woods, Clocks, Manufactured tobacco, Furs and peltries,	
Of Merchandise, including dry goods, groceries, hardware, cutlery, crockery, and glass ware, Household furniture and baggage over ships, for each passenger of eight years and upwards, of the family to which the baggage or furniture belongs, And all other articles not herein specified,	
Of wood, staves, Masts, Limes, Clay, Sand and other earths, Mineral coal, Iron ore, Staves, hatching, and hoop poles, and split hat hoops, Hay, straw, and other fodder, Coke, Quercitron, ground or unground,	
Of Potatoes, That only the following rates shall be charged and collected on Wheat, Flour, Beef, Pork, Lard, Oil or Candles manufactured in either state from hard, if transported towards Lake Erie, to wit: For each mile not exceeding 100 For each mile in addition to 100, And on Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley and Buckwheat, transported as aforesaid,— For each mile not exceeding 100 For each mile in addition to 100, Potatoes, also, That only the following rates shall be charged and collected on Salt transported south in the direction of Lafayette, to wit: For each mile not exceeding 100 For each mile in addition to 100	
SECOND.—Articles charged with Toll by Number or Measure.	
On each 1,000 superficial feet of boards, plank, scantling, and other sawed lumber, (reckoning to each board measure all such as are over one inch in thickness,) For each mile not exceeding 100 For each mile in addition to 100, On each 1,000 shingles or laths, For each mile not exceeding 100 For each mile in addition to 100, On each 1,000 bricks, for each mile, For each mile in addition to 100, On each 100 posts or rails for fencing, each mile, For each mile not exceeding 100 For each mile in addition to 100, On each 100 cubic feet of lumber, hewed or round, transported in boats, For each mile, For each mile in addition to 100, On each 100 cubic feet of hewed timber, transported in rafts, (round timber in rafts prohibited), For each mile, For each mile in addition to 100, On each cord of wood for fuel, For each mile not exceeding 15 For each mile in addition to 15, On each perch of 160 cubic feet of stone dressed for ashlar, For each mile not exceeding 20 For each mile in addition to 20, On each perch of rough stone for building, for lime, or other purposes, For each mile not exceeding 20 For each mile in addition to 20,	
THIRD.—Boats.	
On each boat used chiefly for the transportation of freight, per mile, 2 4	
On each boat used chiefly for the transportation of passengers, per mile, 6 0	
FOURTH.—On passengers.	
On each passenger of eight years old and upwards, per mile, 0 3	
In ascertaining the amount of toll chargeable on any article, the weight of the ensk, box, bag, grate, vessel or thing in which said article is contained, shall be added to the weight of such article, and the toll charged accordingly. If two or more articles chargeable with different rates of toll shall be contained in the same ensk, box or thing, the whole shall be charged with the highest rates of toll chargeable on any article so contained. In case any article, the product of either State, or the United States, shall be chargeable with a lower rate of toll than a similar article, the product of other countries, the collector shall charge the rate of toll, which would be chargeable on such article if of foreign product, unless the owner, shipper, or master of the boat, shall produce satisfactory evidence to the collector that such article is the product of either State, or of the U. States. R. DICKINSON, for the Board of Public Works of Ohio. S. FISHER, Commissioner of Indiana canal, East of Lafayette, April 20, 1813.	

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.
ANDREW KENNEDY.

DER DEUTSCHE BEOBACHTER.

We have made arrangements for getting the German type for the Beobachter from N. York, and expect to receive it soon after the opening of navigation; the first number will probably appear about the middle of May. Persons having lists of subscribers will please forward them to us by the 15th May. Editors will oblige by noticing this.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig Convention for the 10th district was held in this place on Saturday last, and if not an absolute failure it was at least so poorly attended as to cast rather a dampen on the prospects of whiggery in this district. Not more than half the counties were represented, and those that were, had but few delegates; even Allen county (Adams township included) had scarcely a "corpsal's guard" in attendance. It was evidently an uphill business, and the long somber visages of those engaged, and the dull, listless manner in which their proceedings were conducted, showed plainly that it was a hopeless task, and that they looked upon themselves as "gone coons."

We were unable to attend this dry gathering, and have therefore to depend on others for information of its proceedings. It appears that the little band of delegates met in the forenoon at Mr. McMunkin's school-room, and having organized by appointing Samuel Hanna, Esq. President, and the usual number of vice presidents and secretaries, [one of whom was not a delegate,] proceeded to business. Some committees were appointed, who stepped out of doors to hope the genial warmth of the sun might hatch something beneficial to the "unlucky whig party." During the process of incubation a solemn silence pervaded the assembly, which was broken by a resolution to take a recess, in order to devise ways and means of getting up the steam. The Kekiogus and German Bands generously came to the rescue in the afternoon, and by playing some soul-stirring airs got an immense procession formed, and marched back to the school-house. The procession numbered 38 adult's and 45 boys. The music having rather cheered their drooping spirits, they again proceeded to business. Divers resolutions and motions were offered, which, after some doubtful discussion, were generally withdrawn by the movers. A delegate from Lagrange moved that the convention adjourn to a more convenient season, when more delegates might be drummed up. A delegate from Allen opposed the resolution, and gave the same reason in opposition to the measure which the mover had advanced in its support; he set down leaving the audience uncertain which side of the question he was on. The resolution to adjourn was finally voted down.

Thomas A. Kilgore was the only prominent candidate, notwithstanding the efforts of others to become so. There was considerable maneuvering between the respective friends of these two gentlemen; but the unrepresented counties being, by a decision of the convention, permitted to be counted almost unanimously for Kilgore, that gentleman finally carried the day.

G. W. Wood was called on for a speech, but declined; he was out of ammunition, having fired off all his blank cartridges at the county convention. Capt. Murray then made a very courteous and gentlemanly speech, strongly admonishing his hearers of the necessity of nominating a man of good moral character. An endorsement, by the very, which the event proves was not much needed by the convention.

David H. Colclough was then called. He attempted to review of Mr. Kennedy's speeches, but did not make much headway, until he struck upon some idea of the effect of the tariff on foreign produce. It was rather difficult to see what he was aiming at; however, he became prodigiously pathetic, and while in the act of shedding tears at the lamentable picture he had drawn, he detected a smoko on the jury face of a mischievous democrat; this timely interruption rather disconcerted the speaker and recalled him from the regions of fancy in which he so much delights to roam. He was relieved from his embarrassment by a call to proceed in business, and after some further twining and turning the balloting commenced. On the second ballot DAVID KILGORE, having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared nominated. Three cheers were then given Kilgore because he was nominated, and three more for Dr. Thompson because he was not.

A Whig who had been very officious and troublesome all day, and tried hard to gain the vote of Allen county for Kilgore, now offered a string of resolutions, but the members of the convention disconcerting he was about to inflict a speech on them, organ to clear out so rapidly that he had to wind up his remarks.

ATTENTION!—A strong desire is felt by many of our citizens to attempt the organization of a volunteer company in this place. Such a company is certainly much needed here, and we think there ought to be public spirit enough to sustain one. In Lafayette we are informed there are three companies—one cavalry and two infantry, and many other places of much less pretension than Fort Wayne, can boast of their well trained volunteers. Attempts have frequently been

made heretofore to organize a company here, but from some cause or other they have always failed. We certainly have plenty of the right sort of material for a company, and no lack of persons sufficiently acquainted with military affairs to make good officers.—We have three first rate bands of music, but the want of a regular military company is much felt on all public occasions.

Reduction in the price of Salt.—We understand that the bill to which we alluded in a former number of the Sentinel, for granting drawbacks of 25 cents on the duties and three fourths of the canal tolls on all salt exported from New York to the Wabash and Erie canal has become a law. Under the beneficial operation of this liberal measure, Salt will be nearly as cheap in Fort Wayne as on the Lake—the additional drawback allowed on salt coming here being almost equal in the cost of transportation on our canal.—Next fall we expect it can be bought here for one dollar and a half per barrel.

NOTICE.—We are in somewhat of a pinch for money about these days, and have spent much time very fruitlessly in endeavoring to collect a small portion of what is owing us. We hope those indebted to us will see the error of their ways, and manifest their penitence by making immediate payment.—Unless they do we cannot continue the publication of the Sentinel. We have endured many privations with patience, and should sometimes be obliged to deprive ourselves and family of almost the necessities of life, we have never complained—well knowing that such things, however unpleasant to us, would not in the least effect our delinquent Patrons. Now the case is different; if they do not pay up we shall be unable to purchase a supply of paper, and the inconvenience must fall on the delinquents themselves. If our political friends (many of whom we, regret to say, have never paid us the first cent,) think the paper worthy of being sustained, they must, by paying up arrears, furnish us the means of carrying it on. If those who differ with us in politics, but still take our paper, think our efforts to supply them with the news of the day, and to increase the prosperity of our city, by making known abroad its many advantages, deem "the laborer worthy of his hire," let them too, promptly pay up; in no other way can the paper be sustained. We have endeavored to make the Sentinel useful to our place and interesting to our fellow citizens. If we have failed, the fault may in a great degree be attributed to the neglect of our readers in paying their subscriptions. It is not to be expected that we, after spending half or two thirds of the week in a vain attempt to collect the poor pittance necessary to sustain our press, and returning with empty pockets, jaded, fatigued and discouraged, can make our columns as spirited, lively and interesting, as though we could devote our whole energies to the task. Those few worthy subscribers who have paid punctually are thus grievously wronged by the delinquents. It is a wanton trampling by an unprincipled majority on the rights of a respectable minority.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollars of the State Bank of Indiana in circulation. They are well calculated to deceive, the paper has rather a greasy appearance, and is much lighter than that of the genuine 20's, the note is also shorter, and the engraving upon close inspection, is found to be not so distinct as that of the genuine notes. On the left end of both the counterfeit and genuine notes there is a representation of Archimedes raising the globe. But in the counterfeit the rising finger only of the philosopher is around his lever, while in the genuine, it is grasped by the whole hand.

Our friends present quite a lively and business appearance this morning. During the night the following canal boats arrived, and are now unloading: viz. St. Joseph, Niles, Hoosier, Swan, Harry of the West, and Indiana, all from Mouthatan, and the Nonpareil from Lafayette. Several more are expected to arrive in course of the day.

ORINOX.—The new steamboat Harry of the West, hauled her boiler about 30 miles below Memphis, on the 19th ult. One man was killed, and four men who jumped overboard, drowned; several others were injured. The boat was not much damaged.

The Portland American says that tobacco which has been chewed once, may be resorted to for chewing a second time, by dipping it in vinegar and water and drying it in the sun. A colored gentleman in that city recently hauled 100 pounds per year, which has been renewed in this manner. He can safely recommend it, as he has chewed it all him self, and knows it to be genuine.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FIRE.—On the 29th ult. in the Louisiana House of Representatives, that body finally disposed of the report and resolutions touching the return of the money paid by General Jackson, as a fine for contempt of Court. The Legislature declared its intention to refund the money out of the State treasury, if Congress fail to pay it at the next session.

New York Canals.—TOLL ON FASTER. We learn that the Canal Board have adjusted the commutation of toll payable on passengers carried on board of freight boats with reference to the toll on the passenger.

The toll payable on each person over ten years of age, is fixed by the rates of toll at one mill per mile.

By the recent action of the Canal Board, any freight boat is allowed to commute for the one mill per mile payable upon each person, by paying in lieu thereof, seven and a half mills per mile upon the boat for each mile of its passage, in addition to the regular toll of two cents per mile on the boat.

Any freight boat electing thus to commute on taking its first clearance, is relieved from reporting passengers or from making statements thereof, during the season.

In 1838 when all or nearly all the freight boats commuted, the toll on the person was two mills per mile, and the commutation in lieu thereof was an additional toll of fifteen mills on the boat. Now the toll is one mill on the person, and the commutation is seven mills and a half in each respect just half what it was in 1838.—*Alb. Jrg.*

THE WHIG NOMINATION.—The Whig Convention, assembled at Plymouth on Friday last, nominated the Hon. S. C. SAMPLER, for Congress, and J. D. DERREES for the Senate.

The nomination of Judge Samples being entirely unexpected, has excited considerable surprise. The rationale of it is as follows: The three prominent candidates before the Convention were DeWitts, Niles and Everts, whose strength with the delegates was nearly equal. Several balloting were held, without success to either; but the result of the last balloting showed that Everts' strength was increasing and it was evident that if another ball was made, he would receive the nomination. To prevent this, the friends of DeWitts and Niles brought forward the name of Judge Samples, although his name was not before the Convention, as a candidate, and it was well known that he did not wish to run. Whether Judge Everts will be willing to submit to a result thus attained, remains to be seen.—*Alb. Jrg.*

ROBERT D. OWEN.

The above named gentleman has been nominated in the first district as a candidate for Congress.

In this region of the State, Mr. Robert Owen is looked upon by many, who know not the man, as a very different personage from what he really is. He is regarded as a reckless, moral dissimulator, who would rob society of a portion of its moral and political system of religion and morality. Nothing can be farther from the truth. We have been a close observer of the conduct of leading members of the legislature, while we resided at Indianapolis, and we can say, and can refer to the whole city of Indianapolis for proof of our declaration, that there never was a member of either branch of the state legislature, possessed of a purer moral character, or a more gentlemanly deportment than ROBERT D. OWEN. While a member of the legislature, he was universally respected and esteemed by the citizens and by his fellow members.

Mr. Owen's purity and genuine dignity of character are of such a high tone that we have remarked, and heard it remarked by others, that no political excitement could induce him to use unbecomingly or profane language. When he ran for Congress before his opponent, Mr. Proffit, who hypocritically hides his theological sentiments, and of course, with a certain class of professors of religion who profess belief every thing and conduct nothing, was looked upon as a very good Christian, but Mr. Owen, far exceeding his opinions, when but a youth, was denounced as a deist. A woman, who was rewarded by the whigs of his district, with a silk dress, for taking an active part against him among the religious people, Proffit the candidate of the pious was openly profane, using the sacred name of God in every profanity. Mr. Owen has never been found in his language uttering a Christian or a gentleman.—*Richmond Jeffersonian.*

ASSUMPTION.—When old Townsend of Hendricks county tried to get the State to issue Scrip as to pay every man's debts in the State, the people considered him a crazy man, and his proposition was looked upon as evidence of a grievous streaking out of the senses. When W. Cost Johnson made the same proposition in principle, (no doubt he caught the idea from Townsend) but on a more magnificent scale, that is, for the general government to issue bonds to pay off the State debts, many leading whigs united in its support. So it seems that what is evidence of lunacy in one man is wisdom in another.—*Idea.*

VIRGINIA.—On Thursday last, the Congressional candidate, Messrs. H. A. WISE and H. CARTER, appeared before the people of Hanover. Mr. Carter abjured Federalism, but maintained in all their purity, the doctrines of the National Whigs. Mr. Wise (influenced) he desired to demonstrate to his audience, that he never swerved from the principles or political maxims of Jefferson, Madison and the Republican party—that he was humbugged or deceived by the Whigs, and especially was he disappointed in the course adopted by Mr. Clay. His address was unquestionably most powerful, and had its designed influence on the people. There appears to be no question of his election. He will receive at least three-fourths of the votes of Mathews. The discussion was continued on Monday, and had time permitted, it would be a pleasure to review the arguments. It must, therefore, suffice to say, that all political questions, Mr. Wise maintains and advocates the doctrines and principles of the Democratic Republican party.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Charles Paine, formerly a citizen of this county, but more recently a resident of New York, was yesterday, thrown from his horse a few days since in Holmes county, and instantly killed. This makes the third brother out of the number of six, who settled in Kansas county several years ago, who has come to a death violent death. Henry Paine, the eldest of them, met his death in the spring of 1840 being victoriously thrown from a vehicle. J. A. a younger brother, was shot dead in a rencounter last fall, and now Charles, whose business in Mississippi was to adjust the affairs of his deceased brother, James M., is by the inscrutable hand of Providence, suddenly whirled into eternity. Thus by this unfortunate stroke of an all wise God, is the health of a father made desolate. Their father resides in Ohio, N. York.—*Benton, Ala. Banner.*

Address, C. J. PETERSON,

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 8.—No. 45.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER, 425.

THOMAS TIGAR, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
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All Letters on business must be post paid,
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Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per
line for three weeks—Five cents for each three
subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines
or over; but no advertisement inserted for less
than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

PROSPECTUS

Der ersten Deutschen Zeitung im Staate
Indiana, unter dem Namen:

DER

Deutsche Beobachter VON INDIANA.

LAENGST war es schon wohl
ein Bedürfnis, dass in einem
Staate, worin so viele Deutsche woh-
nen wie in Indiana, auch eine
Deutsche Zeitung erscheine, welche
es sich zur Pflicht macht, nicht nur
die Deutsche Muttersprache zu er-
halten, sondern auch ihren Lesern
sowohl in commercieller als oeco-
nomischer Hinsicht die neuesten Er-
findungen mitzuteilen, und vor-
nehmlich so viel in ihren Kräften
steht die rein Democratiche Grund-
sätze zu verbreiten und zu verthei-
digen. Der Deutsche Beobachter
macht es sich zur Pflicht, so viel in
seinen Kräften steht, die Rechte
und Freiheit der Bürger zu verthei-
digen, die auch Democratiche
Grundsätze aufrecht zu erhalten
und gegen die Angriffe und Ver-
läumdungen des Whyeghams zu
beschützen; das Neueste von Eu-
ropa und hier seinen Lesern mitzu-
theilen, und zur Unterhaltung und
Vergnügen seiner schönen Leser-
innen Erzählungen Gedichte und
Räthsel mit beizufügen. Er wird
keine Mühe sparen, die gerechten
Anforderungen seiner geneigten Le-
ser und Leserinnen zu befriedigen,
bittet aber auch zugleich um gütige
Nachsicht, wenn es gleich anfangs
noch nicht ganz ihren Erwartungen
entsprechen sollte, und empfiehlt sich
dann ganz besonders zu einer recht
zahlreichen Subscription.

BEDINGUNGEN:

Der DEUTSCHE BEOBSACHTER ers-
cheint regelmässig jede Woche in
FORT WAYNE sobald die Deutschen
Drucker Lettern angelangt sind.—
Der Preis ist fuer ein Jahr \$1 50
in Vorausbezahlung, oder \$2 00 im
Laufe des Jahrs. Keiner Kann
die Zeitung aufgeben, bis alle Rueck-
stände bezahlt sind. Briefe und
Mittheilungen werden nur aus der
Post-Office genommen, wenn sie fran-
cirt sind. Bekanntmachungen, so-
wohl hiesige wie auswärtige wer-
den nur gegen Zahlung eingereuekt,
wofuer der Preis so gering als mög-
lich soll gestellt werden, und in der
naechsten Nummer angegeben wer-
den soll. Wer 10 subscribenten
einsammelt, und den Betrag ein-
sendet, erhaelt 12 Exemplare zuge-
schickt. Die Herren Post Meister
machen es zu ihre Pflicht Geld und
Subscribenten post frei einzusen-
den.

Dr. C. SCHMITZ,
Redacteur.
THOMAS TIGAR,
Drucker.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS

IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Allen county, February 6, August 14.
Adams " March 6, September 4.
Wells " March 13, September 11.
Huntington " March 20, September 18.
Whitley " March 27, September 25.
Noble " April 3, October 2.
Lagrange " April 10, October 9.
Steuben " April 24, October 23.
De Kalb " May 1, October 30.
J. W. BORDEN, Presiding Judge.
W. H. COOKS, Prosecuting Attorney.

FORT WAYNE MAILS.

Logansport, arrives Tuesday, Thursday,
and Saturday evenings—departs Monday, Wednes-
day, and Friday mornings.

[During canal navigation this mail will arrive
on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart
on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.]

Muncie City, arrives Saturday and Tuesday;
departs Sunday and Wednesday.

Piquette, arrives Monday and Thursday; de-
parts Tuesday and Friday.

Wapakoneta, arrives Monday and Thursday; de-
parts Tuesday and Friday.

Elkhart, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; de-
parts Wednesday and Sunday.

Whit Pigeon, arrives Thursday; departs Tues-
day.

Branch C. H. arrives Thursday, departs Mon-
day.

Palmer, arrives Saturday, departs Thursday.
Whitely C. H. departs Friday morning, returns
in the evening.

S. NOEL, P. M.

THE MUSE.

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

The month of May, the month of May,
The sweetest of the year,
With all its bright and blooming train
Will 'recently' be here;
O! spur thy lazy steeds, old Time,
And haste the happy day
That with glad music ushers in
The merry month of May.

The lovely, lovely month of May
Is garlanded with flowers;
Blest sounds of joy and mirth are heard
Among its sylvan bowers,
It is the season when the tails
Drop off of pulleys—
When tadpoles are no longer tad,
But jolly, jumping frogs.

In the month of May I love to stray
Some noted frog pond near,
At set of sun, and all about
These marsh musicians hear,
In concert all together joined,
With all their fiddles string—
'Tis a, tis a, de cun de boo,
O shu's-er-oon—de kung!

In May the hills and vales are dressed
In robes of living green;
The earth looks like a witching lass
That scarce has turned sixteen.
The winds have lost their wrath and might;
On gauzy wings they sail,
And gently rock fair Flora's babes
That snore it in the vale.

In May the little merry birds
Are in their fullest song;
The martin, thrush and bobolink
All come it good and strong;
And man, though miserable at best,
Seems jolly, blithe and gay—
For joy and hope attend him through
The blooming month of May.

The month of May, the month of May,
The sweetest of the year;
With opening buds and blossoms crowned,
I long to see it here.
Whip up thy lazy steed, old Time,
And haste the happy day,
That with glad music ushers in
The merry month of May.

Spoons, O. G.

[CONTINUED] The Wedding in Court. A ROMANTIC SWISS TALE.

CHAPTER II. WOMAN'S LOVE.

In the mean time the character of Clara,
which amid the peaceful tenor of a pastoral
life, had found no opportunity of developing
its energies, was roused by her lover's dan-
ger, to a heroic devotion, not incompatible,
as history has often proved, with the domes-
tic virtues of the Swiss female character.—
Feeling the most absolute persuasion of
Aloys' innocence, she sought, by the most
unpassioned eloquence, to impress a similar
belief on his Judges; and finding that the
circumstance of the bloody knife was the
one likely to afford the strongest presump-
tive evidence against him, she conceived the
romantic project of endeavoring to invali-
date it, by the discovery of such fragments
of his lost booty as were of a nature to defy
the effects of weather, and the rapacity of
the mountain vulture.

To attempt this perilous pilgrimage alone
would have been rashness, not courage; fu-
ther was too old and infirm to be her guide
on the occasion, and among the young men
of the village she felt at a loss whom to se-
lect for so delicate and hazardous an under-
taking. With the tact which enables one
powerful generous mind to appreciate simi-
lar qualities in another, she fixed upon the
last person who would have occurred to one
of a common soul; a rejected rival of poor
Aloys, but one, who, on being candidly in-
formed of her prior attachment, had display-
ed a generosity and magnanimity in his ex-
pressions towards the successful candidate
which had forever raised him in Clara's es-
teem.

To him she communicated her wild scheme
for re-establishing her lover's fair fame.—
'Franz,' said he, 'I have not forgotten your
generous conduct towards one whom you
might have viewed with jealousy and hatred;
and I come to give you an opportuni-
ty of doing a deed which will make fairer maid-
than poor Clara Meyer dispute the posses-
sion of your hand.' She had not miscalcu-
lated the strength of the young man's charac-
ter; he entered eagerly into her views, with
a mixture of the generous feeling which de-
lights in doing justice to an enemy, and of the
disinterested love which seeks only the hap-
piness of its object.

They fixed on the following evening for
their departure from the village, that they
might elude observation, and avail them-
selves of a bright moon to gain the vicinity of
the mountains by sunrise. Clara durst not
depart without the benediction of her father,
who, thinking he saw in the heroic idea, the
suggestion of heaven, forbore to oppose it,
and undertook to assure the captive of his
daughter's unabated constancy and attach-
ment, without exciting delusive hopes, or still
more cruel fears, by acquainting him with
the reasons of an absence, accounted for
to the rest of the village, by her natural de-
sire to quit for a short while a scene so dis-
tressing.

It was late in the season, and the first
snows had fallen in the higher ranges of the
mountain; but the adventurous pilgrims trust-
ed they might yet easily trace the path over
the Bernina, with which Franz was not un-
acquainted, and the precise spot of which
where the murder was committed, he thought
he should recognize from Clara's animated
description. Furnished with the usual re-
quisites of mountain travellers, to which the
attentive Franz insisted on adding a shep-
herd's cloak, to protect Clara from the pierc-
ing cold, when fatigue should oblige her to
take some rest, they set out, piously in-
voking of their enterprise that blessing of Hea-
ven, which, if purity of motive could secure
it, they might humbly hope to enjoy.

The harvest moon shone bright on their
course, and, invigorated by the frosty air,
they proceeded unconscious of fatigue for
several hours, passing the *Chalets* before
mentioned, and their simple inhabitants were
buried in repose. They reached, just as
the first rays of the morning tinged the hori-
zon that elevated point of Col over which
the path wound, and passing a moment to
take breath after the ascent, stood, accus-
tomed as they were to Alpine scenery, in
speechless admiration of the noble prospect
above and beneath them.—The lofty peaks
of the primeval Alps around them, had just
caught the first roseate hue of morning, the
spot on which they stood was partially illu-
minated, while the path they had been pur-
suing, with many a pastoral vale besides,
lay yet in green twilight. Clara's heart, with
the rapt superstition of her country, caught
the omen, and she exclaimed to her compan-
ion, 'Already light and truth beam upon us,
and soon shall they dawn upon our benighted
countrymen. See! our silver lake, our vil-
lage spire, nay, the very stern tower of our
Aloys' dungeon, kindle in the blaze! Coura-
ge, Franz! My heart tells me we shall be
successful.'

The travellers lingered but a few moments
longer to enjoy the sublime spectacle of the
sunrise rays on the superb glacier which lay at
short distance from their path, whose fantas-
tic spires of crystal of every hue from the deep
cerulean blue to the most vivid green,
mocked the tints of the sapphire and the em-
erald. At any other moment it would have
had charms to lure them from their course;
but its dazzling and unsullied surface only
reminded Clara of the stain on her Aloys'
hitherto spotless fame. It furnished her, how-
ever, with another cheering presage. Like
other glaciers, with which she and her
mountain guide were familiar, it had its *Mo-
raine* or border of huge stones, thrown up
from the bosom of its deep fissures by the in-
dignant heavings of the closing mass of ice.
'Franz,' said she, 'it is an old saying, that
the glaciers will suffer no polluted inmate in
their clean bosom, it is as old and true, that he
who made them will not allow the load of
guilt to rest long upon the fair fame of the in-
nocent.'

Proceeding rapidly on their way, they soon
descended at a distance below them the rud-
cross with which the piety of the herdsmen
of the *Chalets* had marked the scene of blood,
and their first emotion on beholding it, was
to fall on their knees and put up a prayer for
the soul of the murdered, in which Clara
could not forbear mingling a petition for the
safety of the living. The innocent pair shud-
dered on approaching the spot where a fellow
creature had been so recently immolated to
avarice or revenge; but their emotions were
soon absorbed in the intense gazes with
which they fathomed the precipice immedi-
ately below them, whose position exactly
tallied with the attested narrative of the unfor-
tunate huntsman.

To descend to the brink of the torrent,
which, like an almost imperceptible silver
thread, wound through the rocky defile some
thousand feet beneath, seems an enterprise
beyond human agility, and Franz felt it his
duty to remonstrate with his determined
companion before attempting it, on the obvi-
ous danger of the descent, and the probabili-
ty of the foaming flood had long ago swal-
lowed up, and borne far thence, the trophies
of her lover's innocence. Finding his
representations fruitless, he hesitated not a
moment in partaking her peril, insisting
only, for her sake, on a short period for re-
pose and refreshment.

He did not neglect to provide her with
one of those staves pointed with iron, whose
assistance in descending steep declivities
every Alpine traveller has experienced, and
going before her to explore every perilous
step, he returned, after ascertaining its prac-
ticability, to assist his dauntless companion.
Several of the cliffs through which they were
compelled to wind their tortuous course,
were still filled with the snow and ice of
former seasons; these required a steadiness,
and boldness of footing which love and duty
could alone have inspired in an unpractised
female. There were moments when even the
steadfast eye of the bold chasseur sickened
as it caught a glimpse of the foaming torrent
over which they hung suspended in mid air,
and into whose dark waters one false step
would consign them, and fear was a sensa-
tion so new to him, that it pressed the more
heavily on his usual buoyant spirit. Clara,
however, the object of all his solicitudes,
preserved amid so many perils all the com-
posure and presence of mind inherent in her
character, and it was only while thus gener-
ously rescuing it for another that Franz, per-
haps, first fully appreciated the treasure fate
had denied to himself. 'I was no moment
been compatible with his manly and liberal
character; he gave them to the winds, and
felt only the honest pride of the bearer of
some precious deposit, straining every nerve
to consign it unharmed to its fortunate pos-
sessor.

The more serious difficulties of the path
were at length happily surmounted; & when
no other obstacle presented itself than loose
fragments of rocks, or up-rooted trees, hur-
led from above by spring avalanches, the
hardy traveller despised the familiar dangers,
and hastened on in spite of fatigue, which
none who have not descended the face of an
Alpine precipice can adequately appreciate.
Sometimes whole heaps of rubbish giving
way beneath their feet, threatened to precipi-
tate them into the current below; sometimes
the path seemed blocked with such masses of
rock, as to deny them further progress; but in
all the glory of triumphant heroism, and suc-
cessful toil, they at length stood besides the
now no longer magnificent torrent, and shud-
dered as they gazed upwards towards a diz-
zy steep which the chamois or the eagle seem-
ed alone fitted to scale.

Blessing heaven for their safety, they pur-
sued with anxious steps separate routes along
the bottom of the defile, their hearts beating
high with hopes and fears, in search of the
object of so many toils and perils. Provi-
dence rewarded with success the pure disin-
terestedness of Franz, for he had not pro-
ceeded many paces along the brink of the
stream, when he stumbled on a chamois'
horn, which by its appearance of recent dis-
memberment from the head of a slaughtered
animal was evidently distinguished from the

casual relic of one either killed by a fall from
the heights above, or the victim of famine or
disease. After searching in vain in the im-
mediate vicinity, for any other part of poor
Aloys' spoil, (of which he felt fully convinced
that he held in his hand one trophy, though
not a sufficiently conclusive one to carry
conviction to any but an actual witness on
the spot,) he naturally cast his eyes upwards,
along the face of the precipice, to ascertain
whether any particular projection in its beet-
ling cliffs could have arrested, in his descent,
the progress of a falling body.

His gaze was the falcon one of an experi-
enced chasseur, and it rested on an object
of all others best calculated to explain the
mysterious disappearance of the large portion
of the huntsman's booty. In the niche of
the rock at a height above him which dimi-
nished the gigantic robber and his mountain
fastness to scarce a visible speck, hung the
eyrie of a *Esmeralda* or eagle of the Alps,
whose aerial domicile Franz no sooner de-
scribed, than he sought and found in the restings
of his huge talons, on the spot where the
horn had been laying presumptive evidence
at least of their having conveyed from thence
the precious residue of the spoil. With a
feeling of certainty in his conjecture, and
confident in his success, which he would
have found it difficult to convey to the mind
of another, he at once determined to brave
the perils, of the ascent (now rendered in some
degree familiar,) and the still more formida-
ble possible resistance of the ferocious pre-
dator, whose tremendous strength, and
colossal dimensions (frequently exceeding
nine feet from wing to wing,) rendered an
encounter with him on a dizzy precipice
most hazardous. Franz, it must be con-
fessed, in addition to his generous desire to
benefit Clara and her lover, was animated
by that hereditary hatred which every herds-
man entertains towards the most sanguinary
enemy of his flock; and under the irresistible
influence of both sentiments he was half way
up the cliff ere he had coolness to reflect on
Clara's certain alarm, and possible helplessness,
should a false step cost the life of her
protector.

Poor Clara whose own want of success
had made her to watch with tenfold interest
the motions of Franz, had on observing him
pick up something, eagerly returned towards
the spot with all the animation of hope; her
feelings, therefore, may be better conceived
than described, when instead of communica-
ting to her the joyful result of his search,
she perceived her guide, her sole depend-
ence, the chosen companion of her pious
pilgrimage, apparently, deserting his helpless
charge, and leaving her to perish, perhaps
miserably, in a spot whence her unassisted
escape could only be by miracle. Suspicion
finds small harbor in a truly generous mind,
and thoughts of treachery gave almost instan-
taneous pause to apprehension little less cruel
and anxiety the most intense for the result of
an enterprise, the nature of which she soon
guessed, from the same indications which
had prompted it. Again she raised her
eye towards that perpendicular rampart of
primal rock, to whose perils she had been
far less sensible when engrossed by the
choice of her own footsteps and the difficul-
ties of her own path, than now, when stand-
ing in all the powerlessness of her sex and
situation, she saw them again braved, and
for her, by a being whose disinterested sacri-
fice of his life might perhaps add remorse to
the other horrors of her death in the wild-
erness.

During one of those terrible hours which
exhaust the sensations and sufferings of years
she watched his adventurous, but frequently
interrupted progress, till his manly form,
often hid altogether from her gaze by projec-
tions of rock, or tufts of rhododendron and ju-
niper, at length re-appeared, shrunk almost
to pigmy dimensions, yet standing conspicu-
ous and resolved, on a narrow ledge over-
hanging the abyss beneath, and but a few feet
below the never before invaded throne of the
mountain tyrant.

All the frightful tales she had heard from
her cradle of the *Lammer Geyer* (who in the
pastoral legends of Switzerland, is invested
with somewhat of the mysterious attributes,
and awful character, of the *Rock* or *Siniorgh*
of Eastern fiction,) flashed on her mind; and
when she saw his human antagonist level the
rifle, before slung over his shoulder, and de-
liberately take aim at the creature one fell
swoop of whose wing would suffice to dis-
lodge him from his perilous post, she wildly
shrieked out those entreaties to desist, which
might, could they have been heard, have shak-
en the nerves of the intrepid marksman.

His piece was at his head—it was an aw-
ful moment—to look up again was beyond
her power—he involuntarily closed her eyes;
but to escape the report of a shot magnified
by a thousand mountain echoes to a peal of
thunder, was impossible, and in a sort of stu-
por she awaited its result. A few seconds
only elapsed—the crash of boughs indicated
a falling body; but whether that of the mor-
tally wounded bird, of his mangled and bleed-
ing invader, she durst not turn to ascertain.
The corpse, rebounding from a shelf above
her, fell at her very side—a few drops of
life-blood stained her garment—it was the
eagle's! Tears fell like rain, and mingled
with it, whose fount, had the event been
otherwise, might have been dried by madness!
Gratitude for a moment absorbed anxiety,
but it soon awoke; for Franz had yet to ac-
chieve the scaling of the nest, (always placed
by unerring instinct, in the most inaccessible
spot,) and should he even succeed, life might
have been perilled in vain—the supposed
robber might have been unjustly immolated.

But Franz inspired with tenfold energy as
a marksman, flew from rock to rock, with the
recklessness of a *Bombardier*, availed himself
of a tree and some size, firmly rooted in a
fissure of the rock, swung himself, by its aid,
to a level with the eyrie; and triumphantly
waved, on the end of his rifle, a dusky ob-
ject of some size which Clara's heart if not
her eye, told her must be the pledge of her
lover's safety. That of his generous rival
was, however, no little loss near her heart,
and she felt that to think of Aloys, while
Franz was yet in peril, would be selfishness;
indeed; yet they, perhaps unconsciously ming-
led in the prayer with which she accompanied
the descent of the new cautious bearer of a
rival's ransom!

It was a triumphant one, and scarce the
hand and heart of Clara Meyer could have
afforded Franz more exquisite satisfaction

than he felt when able to display to the trans-
ported maiden the horn and skeleton of the
Chamois and a large portion of the skin, yet
knotted together by the feet into the species
of natural wallet, before described, thereby
satisfactorily distinguishing the remains from
those of an animal killed (as was frequently
by falling from the heights during a struggle
with the *Lammer Geyer*. Had any circum-
stances been wanting to identify it with the
one abandoned by the humanity of Aloys, an
irresistible one presented itself on examin-
ing the skin. Entangled in the small cord
by which the feet had been secured together
was the sheath of the hunting knife Aloys
had hastily used to cut the stronger one
which bound it to his shoulder.

The joy of Clara on beholding these un-
equivocal testimonies of her lover's inno-
cence and veracity, proved more overpow-
ering than all her previous perils and fatigues,
and she sank on the ground beside the tor-
rent, whose refreshing waters afforded oppor-
tune assistance in restoring her. With re-
turning consciousness, however returned all
the native strength of Clara's noble charac-
ter, and her expressions of gratitude to her
disinterested companion were only exceed-
ed in energy, by those inspired by a higher
power.

During a pause from toil and excitement
sweetened by the purest feelings of our na-
ture it occurred to Franz who had when a
boy, passed the summer amid the herdsmen
of Mount Berina, that by pursuing to its up-
per end the valley into which they had de-
scended, they might emerge through a nar-
row and frightful defile on the skirts of the
mountain, without again regaining its higher
elevations.

Clara, said he, 'I am not afraid to pro-
pose to you encountering any horrors which
a gloomy uninhabited gorge can present; for
your trust in Him who can make a yet dark-
er valley lose its terrors but from what I
have experienced of the bodily fatigue of as-
cending yonder cliff, as well as its unspeak-
able difficulty, I tremble to think of your at-
tempting it. I remember enough of the
Grabsthal to undertake for its leading to
our object, and though it well deserves its
dismal title, the gates of death we know lead
to Paradise.'

Clara gave her willing assent, and with
hearts and steps so light that the additional
burden of the relics of the Chamois, and the
huge pinions of the *Lammer Geyer* was un-
felt, the joyous pair proceeded by an easy
and even pleasant path up the valley. At
some hours of almost insensible but con-
tinued ascent Franz deemed himself fortu-
nate in discovering towards sunset, from well
remembered indications, that they could not
now be far distant from the *Chalets* formerly
mentioned, (the only habitations the moun-
tain afforded,) and which the incredible fa-
tigue and anxieties of the day would now
render a truly welcome haven. These how-
ever, were not destined yet to terminate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY

TO THE
Democratic State Convention of Indiana.
KINDERHOOK, Feb. 15th, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to
receive your letter, written in behalf of the
Indiana Democratic State Convention, and
asking my views and opinions in relation,
1st, to the chartering of a National Bank, or
any other national institution, by whatever
name it may be called, authorized to issue
bills of credit for banking purposes or to
regulate exchanges, and of the constitution-
ality and expediency of such an institution;
2d, to the Distribution of the Proceeds of
Public Lands among the several States of
this Union; 3d, to a Protective Tariff; 4th,
to an amendment of the Constitution still
further limiting the veto power; and inquir-
ing, in conclusion, whether I will abide by
the decision of a National Convention of the
Democratic Party, in the selection of a can-
didate for the Presidency, and whether I will
give my support and influence to the elec-
tion of the nominee of said convention, if
not myself nominated by it.

It affords me much pleasure to comply
with the request of the convention; and I
have only to regret that the number and im-
portance of the subjects embraced in their
interrogatories, and the necessity of some
explanations to do justice to the views I en-
tertain in regard to them, will unavoidably
extend my reply to a much greater length
than I could have desired.

I am opposed to the establishment of a
National Bank in any form, or under any
disguise, both on constitutional grounds and
grounds of expediency. The power to cre-
ate such an institution has not been given to
Congress by the Constitution, neither is it
necessary to the exercise of any of the pow-
ers which are granted; and if exercised,
would be, as it always has been highly in-
jurious to the public welfare. These opin-
ions, alike adverse to the constitutionality
and expediency of a National Bank, have
been frequently and extensively laid before
the people, and sometimes on occasions of
deep interest. They were expressed in my
letter to the citizens assembled at Shocco
Springs, in North Carolina, when my name
was before the public for the Vice Presi-
dency; repeated in 1836, when standing in a
similar relation to the office of President of
the United States, in a letter to the Hon.
Sherrod Williams; which was widely dissem-
inated; and reiterated in my first message to
Congress, at the extra session in 1837 when
the attention of the whole country was again
drawn to the subject by the failure of the de-
posit banks to fulfil their engagement with
the government. The opinions and princi-
ples avowed on these various occasions, have
undergone no other change than that of ad-
ditional conviction of their truth, derived
from events that have since occurred.

I might rest here, content with this ex-
p avowal, and proceed to reply to your other
interrogatories, were it not that this ap-
pears to me a proper occasion to advert to the dis-
plorable calamities inflicted on the people of
the conduct and final catastrophe of the late
bank, through the perversion of its means
and the abuse of its power. It is true that
this institution is now no more. It has sun-
dered under the weight of its own enormities, and
has left nothing behind but the wreck of its
career. But the interests, pecuniary and
political, the parents who first gave it birth
and the nurses by whom it was fostered, still
survive, with the same means of producing
another offspring, and the same disposition
to employ them, whenever a favorable oppor-
tunity presents itself. The question of a
National Bank is still before the people, and
will continue to be, so long as avarice and
ambition see in it the means of gratifying
the love of money and the love of power.
It is one of the great leading measures of a
party which will never be extinct in this coun-
try. It is essential to the acquisition, as
well as the preservation of its power, and
will never be relinquished while there exists
a hope of its attainment. The only secu-
rity against its revival, is in the public opin-
ion, and even that has more than once been
found to be an insufficient barrier. For
this reason, I conceive it proper that every
occasion should be taken to recall to the pub-
lic recollection, by way of a warning exam-
ple, what otherwise it might be better for the
honor of our country to bury in oblivion.

The mischiefs inflicted on individuals by
the abuse of the powers of this potent insti-
tution, have been so general as to impress
the public mind with a sufficiently clear per-
ception of their magnitude; but the extent of
its power can only be justly appreciated by
those who administered the government dur-
ing the period of its hostility. The agency
which the unparalleled abuse of this power,
exclusively conferred for the public good,
had in producing those embarrassments in
the business concerns of the country, as well
as the pecuniary affairs of the state and gen-
eral governments, it is believed, is not so
clearly and generally understood. But even if
it were, it cannot be too often or too deeply
impressed on the mind and memory of the
people of the United States. The prompt-
ings of political ambition, the passion for
money; the embittered feelings of party
strife; the apprehension of disgrace; the fear
of punishment; the artifices of long practised
deception, and the strong bond of commu-
nity in frauds, have all exerted their influ-
ence in holding forth to the public view the se-
ductive practices of the bank. But the peo-
ple will never rest satisfied, I trust, until they
know what has become of the almost count-
less millions of which the States and individ-
uals have been defrauded by a long contin-
ued series of mismanagement and corrup-
tion. The truth will yet be known, and the
purposes of justice at length accomplished.

The two great measures by which the
late Bank of the U. States operated most
fatally on the prosperity and happiness of the
people, were first, a wanton contraction of
its loans; and next, a sudden and reckless
expansion, both having the same object in
view, namely, that of wresting a charter from
a reluctant people. It cannot be forgotten
that President Jackson, in the exercise of a
power delegated by the constitution, refused
his assent to a bill renewing the charter of
the Bank of the United States, and returned
it to Congress, where it failed of the consti-
tutional majority. For this he was assailed
with every species of denunciation by the
adherents of the bank, while triumphantly
sustained by the people, who re-elected him
by a great majority. That the bank refused
to submit to the decisive expression of the
public will, indicates the consciousness of ex-
traordinary power, and determination to ex-
ert it to the utmost. Accordingly it renew-
ed the contest, on the recurrence of the first
preliminary step taken by President Jack-
son for carrying into effect the decision so
solemnly ratified by the people. This was
the removal of the public money from the
custody of an institution in which, if it had
been suffered to remain, it is now morally
certain the government would have shared
the fate of the destitute widows and orphans,
who are now lamenting their confidence, in
poverty and distress.

The bank determined to coerce the gov-
ernment into an abandonment of this neces-
sary measure of precaution, by a sudden cur-
tailment of discounts, which would be se-
verely felt, and the odium of which, it em-
ployed all its arts and influence to throw up-
on General Jackson. In the short space of
fourteen months, it withdrew from the exi-
gencies of trade eighteen million of dollars,
and this contraction was followed by that of
the State Banks, either from necessity or a
common sympathy, on the part of some at
least, in a common cause. The result of
this combined action, was a rapid decrease of
accommodation to the trade and business of
the country, amounting to at least sixty mil-
lions of dollars.

It must be obvious that the sudden ab-
straction of such an enormous sum from
the general fund of business, would be se-
verely felt by those who traded in whole or
in part on borrowed capital, and through them

RATES OF TOLL

Wabash & Erie Canal,

As established by the board of Public Works of Ohio, and the Commissioner of Indiana, on the 22nd of May, 1843. (Distance from Toledo to Lafayette 220 miles.)
On the Wabash and Erie Canal, of Ohio and Indiana, there shall be charged and collected the rates of Tolls hereinafter affixed to such articles, in lieu of the rates heretofore charged, to wit:

FIRST.—Property charged with Toll according to Weight.

On each thousand pounds, and in the same proportion for a lesser or greater weight.

Of Flour—
Bread and other articles manufactured from flour,
Wheat,
Beans, Peas,
Flaxseed and all other kinds of domestic seeds
Whiskey
Salted and fresh provisions, including Lard
and other fresh water fish
Salt,
Pot and pearl ashes,
Black and white salts of ley,
Beer, Porter and Ale,
Lard,
Butter, Cheese,
Tallow, Beeswax,
Tallow Candles,
Soap,
Rags,
Wool,
Hemp, Flax,
Leaf Tobacco,
Ginseng,
Sumach,
Brooms, Broom Handles, and Broom Corn
Pottery ware,
Hides and Skins, including Deer, Buffalo,
Moose, Sheep, and Bear Skins,
Horns, horn tips, cattle's tails, hair, & hog's
bristles,
Dried fruits and nuts, the product of the U.
States,
Tar, resin and pitch,
Coopers' ware and "Hollow wood ware, man-
ufactured in either state,
Carpenters' and joiners' work, prepared for
building,
Wagons, carts, and other carriages,
Sleds and sleighs,
Ploughs, harrows, and other agricultural im-
plements,
Domestic animals,
Burr blocks, the product of the United States,
and mill stones made thereof,

For each mile not exceeding 100 miles, 0 8
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 6

Of "Corn, "Rye, "Oats, "Barley, "Buckwheat,
Bran and shorts, whether ground or un-
ground,
Empty flour barrels,
Vinegar,
Cider,
Apples and other undried fruits,
Potatoes,
Turnips and other vegetables,
Grindstones,
Cut stones for building, or mechanics' use,
except ashlar,
Marble (unwrought),
Tombstones, other than marble,
Pig or scrap iron,
Gypsum,
Charcoal,
Living trees, plants, or shrubs,
Tanners' Bark,

For each mile not exceeding 100 0 6
For each mile in addition to 100 0 4

Of writing, wrapping, and printing paper, man-
ufactured in either state,
Foreign burr blocks, and millstones made
therefrom,
Whetstones and scythe stones,
Feathers,
Hops, the produce of either state,
Flags for chair bottoms, or other manufac-
tures,
"Hollow wood ware,
Window glass and hollow glassware,
Iron castings of every description, except
pig and scrap iron; and on blooms and
half blooms,
Linseed and rapeseed oil,
Machinery, mechanics' tools, hames and sad-
dle trees,
Marble (wrought),
Oysters and clams in the shell,
Bar iron, nail rods, sheet and rolled iron, nails,
spikes, anvils, sledges, crowbars, axes,
and other iron tools, weighing over five
pounds each,
Lead in pigs,
Sole Leather,
Cordage,
Dye woods,
Corks,
Manufactured tobacco,
Furs and peltries,

For each mile not exceeding 100, 1 0
For each mile in addition to 100, 1 5

Of Merchandise, including dry goods, groceries,
hardware, cutlery, crockery, and glass
ware,
Household furniture and baggage over 50 lbs.
For each passenger of eight years and up-
wards, of the family to which the baggage
or furniture belongs,
And all other articles not herein specified,

For each mile not exceeding 100, 2 4
For each mile in addition to 100, and not
exceeding 200, 1 8
For each mile in addition to 200, 1 2

Of wood ashes,
Manure,
Lime,
Clay,
Sand and other earths,
Mineral coal,
Iron ore,
Staves, heading, and hoop poles, and split
flat hoops,
Hay, straw, and other fodder,
Coke,
Quercitron, ground or unground,

For each mile not exceeding 100, 0 4
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 2
For each mile not exceeding 100, 0 2
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 1
For each mile not exceeding 100, 0 1
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 2
For each mile not exceeding 100, 0 3
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 3
For each mile not exceeding 100, 0 4
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 2
For each mile not exceeding 100, 1 0
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 5

Provided, That only the following rates shall be charged and collected on Wheat, Flour, Beef,
Pork, Lard, Oil or Candles manufactured in either state from lard, if transported towards Lake
Erie, to wit:

For each mile not exceeding 100 0 7 1/2
For each mile in addition to 100 0 3
And on Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley and Buckwheat, transported as aforesaid,—
For each mile not exceeding 100 0 3
For each mile in addition to 100 0 2

Provided, also, That only the following rates shall be charged and collected on Salt transport-
ed south in the direction of Lafayette, to wit:
For each mile not exceeding 100 0 6
For each mile in addition to 100 0 4

SECOND.—Articles charged with Toll by Number or Measure.

On each 1,000 superficial feet of boards, plank,
scantling, and other sawed lumber, (re-
ducing to inch board measure all such as
are over one inch in thickness,) For each mile not exceeding 100, 1 2
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 6

On each 1,000 shingles or laths, For each mile not exceeding 100, 0 2 1/2
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 1

On each 1,000 bricks, for each mile, 0 1
On each 100 posts or rails for fencing, for each mile, 0 1
On each 100 cubic feet of timber, hewed or round,
transported in boats, For each mile not exceeding 100, 1 2
For each mile in addition to 100, 0 6

On each 100 cubic feet of hewed timber, trans-
ported in rafts, (round timber in rafts
prohibited) For each mile, 3 6

On each cord of wood for fuel, For each mile not exceeding 15, 1 2
For each mile in addition to 15, 0 6

On each perch of 16 1/2 cubic feet of stone dressed
for ashlar, For each mile not exceeding 20, 1 0
For each mile in addition to 20, 0 5

On each perch of rough stone for building, for
lime, or other purposes, For each mile not exceeding 20, 0 6
For each mile in addition to 20, 0 3

THIRD.—Boats.

On each boat used chiefly for the transportation of freight, per mile, 2 4
On each boat used chiefly for the transportation of passengers, per mile, 5 0

FOURTH.—On passengers.

In ascertaining the amount of toll chargeable on any article, the weight of the cask,
box, bag, crate, vessel or thing in which said article is contained, shall be added to the
weight of such article, and the toll charged accordingly.
If two or more articles chargeable with different rates of toll shall be contained in the
same cask, box or thing, the whole shall be charged with the highest rates of toll charge-
able on any article so contained.

In case any article, the product of either State, or the United States, shall be charge-
able with a lower rate of toll than a similar article, the product of other countries, the col-
lector shall charge the rate of toll, which would be chargeable on such article if of foreign
product, unless the owner, shipper, or master of the boat, shall produce satisfactory evi-
dence to the collector that such article is the product of either State, or of the U. S.

R. DICKINSON, For the Board of Public Works of Ohio.
S. FISHER, Commissioner of Indiana Canal, East of Lafayette.

NOTE.—This "T" shows that more than one rate is charged on such articles.
April 20, 1843.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)
FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGHT.
FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.
ANDREW KENNEDY.

DER DEUTSCHE BEOBACHTER.
We have made arrangements for getting the
German type for the Beobachter from N. York,
and expect to receive it soon after the opening
of navigation; the first number will probably
appear about the middle of May. Persons hav-
ing lists of subscribers will please forward them
to us by the 15th May. Editors will oblige by
noticing this.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig Convention for the 10th district
was held in this place on Saturday last, and if
not an absolute failure it was at least so poorly
attended as to cast rather a damper on the pros-
pects of whiggery in this district. Not more
than half the counties were represented, and
those that were, had but few delegates; even
Allen county (Adams township included) had
scarcely a "corporate" guard in attendance.
It was evidently an uphill business, and the long
sombre visages of those engaged, and the dull,
lifeless manner in which their proceedings were
conducted, showed plainly that it was a hope-
less task, and that they looked upon themselves
as "gone coons."

We were unable to attend this dry gathering,
and have therefore to depend on others for in-
formation of its proceedings. It appears that
the little handful of delegates met in the fore-
noon at Mr. McKim's school-room, and hav-
ing organized by appointing Samuel Hanna, Esq.,
President, and the usual number of vice presi-
dents and secretaries, [one of whom was not a
delegate], proceeded to business. Some com-
mittees were appointed, who stepped out of
doors in hopes the genial warmth of the sun
might hatch something beneficial to the "uni-
versal whig party." During the process of in-
cubation a solemn silence pervaded the assem-
bly, which was broken by a resolution to take
a recess, in order to devise ways and means of
getting up the steam. The Kekioque and Ger-
man Bands generously came to the rescue in
the afternoon, and by playing some soul-stirring
airs got an immense procession formed, and
marched back to the school-house. The proces-
sion numbered 38 adults and 45 boys. The mu-
sic having rather cheered their drooping spirits,
they again proceeded to business. Divers re-
olutions and motions were offered, which, af-
ter some desultory discussion, were generally
withdrawn by the movers. A delegate from
Lagrange moved that the convention adjourn to
a more convenient season, when more delegates
might be drummed up. A delegate from Allen
opposed the resolution, and gave the same rea-
sons in opposition to the measure which the
mover had advanced in its support; he sat down
leaving the audience uncertain which side of the
question he was on. The resolution to adjourn
was finally voted down.

Thompson and Kilgore were the only promi-
nent candidates, notwithstanding the efforts of
others to become so. There was considerable
manoeuvring between the respective friends of
these two gentlemen; but the unrepresented
counties being, by a decision of the convention,
permitted to be counted almost unanimously
for Kilgore, that gentleman finally carried the
day.

G. W. Wood was called on for a speech, but
declined; he was out of ammunition, having
fired off all his blank cartridges at the county
convention. Capt. Murray then made a very
courteous and gentlemanly speech, strongly ad-
monishing his hearers of the necessity of nomi-
nating a man of good moral character.—An imo-
tion, by the way, which the event proves was
not much heeded by the convention.

David H. Colerick was then called. He at-
tempted to review Mr. Kennedy's speeches, but
did not make much headway, until he struck
upon some idea of the effect of the tariff on for-
eign potatoes. It was rather difficult to see
what he was aiming at; however, he became
prodigiously pathetic, and while in the act of
shedding tears at the lamentable picture he had
drawn, he detected a smile on the jolly face of
a mischievous democrat; this unseasonable in-
terruption rather disconcerted the speaker and re-
called him from the regions of fancy in which he so
much delights to roam. He was relieved from
his embarrassment by a call to proceed to busi-
ness, and after some further twisting and turn-
ing the balloting commenced. On the second
ballot DAVID KILGORE, having received a
majority of all the votes given, was declared no-
minated. Three cheers were then given Kil-
gore because he was nominated, and three more
for Dr. Thompson because he was not.

A Whig who had been very officious and trou-
blesome all day, and tried hard to gain the vote
of Allen county for Kilgore, now offered a string
of resolutions, but the members of the conven-
tion discovering he was about to inflict a speech
on them, began to clear out so rapidly that he
had to wind up his remarks.

ATTENTION!—A strong desire is felt by
many of our citizens to attempt the organi-
zation of a volunteer company in this place.
Such a company is certainly much needed
here, and we think there ought to be public
spirit enough to sustain one. In Lafayette
we are informed there are three companies—
one cavalry and two infantry, and many other
places of much less pretension than Fort
Wayne, can boast of their well trained vol-
unteers. Attempts have frequently been

made heretofore to organize a company here,
but from some cause or other they have al-
ways failed. We certainly have plenty of
the right sort of material for a company, and
no lack of persons sufficiently acquainted
with military affairs to make good officers.—
We have three first rate bands of music, but
the want of a regular military company is
much felt on all public occasions.

Reduction in the price of Salt.—We un-
derstand that the bill to which we alluded in
a former number of the Sentinel, for grant-
ing drawbacks of 25 cents on the duties and
three fourths of the canal tolls on all salt ex-
ported from New York to the Wabash and
Erie canal has become a law. Under the
beneficial operation of this liberal measure,
Salt will be nearly as cheap in Fort Wayne
as on the Lake—the additional drawback al-
lows on salt coming here being almost equal
to the cost of transportation on our canal.—
Next fall we expect it can be bought here for
one dollar and a half per barrel.

NOTICE.—We are in somewhat of a
pinch for money about these days, and have
spent much time very fruitlessly in endeavor-
ing to collect a small portion of what is ow-
ing us. We hope those indebted to us will
see the error of their ways, and manifest their
penitence by making immediate payment.—
Unless they do we cannot continue the pub-
lication of the Sentinel. We have endur-
ed many privations with patience, and altho'
sometimes obliged to deprive ourselves and
family of almost the necessities of life, we
have never complained—well knowing that
such things, however unpleasant to us, would
not in the least effect our delinquent PAT-
RONS. Now the case is different; if they
do not pay up we shall be unable to purchase
a supply of paper, and the inconvenience
must fall on the delinquents themselves. If
our political friends (many of whom, we re-
gret to say, have never paid us the first cent),
think the paper worthy of being sustained,
they must, by paying up arrears, furnish us
the means of carrying it on. If those who
differ with us in politics, but still take our pa-
per, think our efforts to supply them with the
news of the day, and to increase the prosper-
ity of our city, by making known abroad its
many advantages, deem 'the laborer worthy
of his hire,' let them too, promptly pay up;
in no other way can the paper be sustained.
We have endeavored to make the Sentinel
useful to our place and interesting to our
fellow citizens. If we have failed, the fault
may in a great degree be attributed to the
neglect of our readers in paying their sub-
scriptions. It is not to be expected that we,
after spending half or two thirds of the week
in a vain attempt to collect the poor pittance
necessary to sustain our press, and return-
ing with empty pockets, jaded, fatigued and
discouraged, can make our columns as spir-
ited, lively and interesting, as though we
could devote our whole energies to the task.
Those few worthy subscribers who have paid
punctually are thus grievously wronged by
the delinquents. It is a wanton trampling
by an unprincipled majority on the rights of a
respectable minority.

Two or three weeks ago we published
a paragraph from the Stark Co. Democrat
stating that a Benjamin Grabbill had left that
county for Indiana leaving (as a good many
other mean scamps are in the habit of doing)
his Printer's bill unpaid. There is a gen-
tleman of the same name in Whitley county,
where he has resided for 4 or 5 years, in
justice to him we would state that he is not
the same Benjamin Grabbill alluded to; and
is moreover altogether too much of a gen-
tleman to be ever suspected of cheating a
printer.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollars of the State
Bank of Indiana are in circulation. They
are well calculated to deceive, the paper has
rather a greasy appearance, and is much
lighter than that of the genuine 20's, the
note is also shorter, and the engraving upon
close inspection, is found to be not so dis-
tinct as that of the genuine notes. On the
left end of both the counterfeit and genuine
notes there is a representation of Archimedes
raising the globe. But in the counterfeit the
little finger only of the philosopher is around
his lever, while in the genuine, it is grasped
by the whole hand.

Our wharves present quite a lively and bu-
siness appearance this morning. During the
night the following canal boats arrived, and
are now unloading: viz. St. Joseph, Niles,
Hoosier, Swan, Harry of the West, and In-
diana, all from Manhattan, and the Nonpar-
eille from Lafayette. Several more are ex-
pected to arrive in course of the day.

OMINOUS.—The new steamboat Harry
of the West, burst her boiler about 30 miles
below Memphis, on the 19th ult. One man
was killed, and four more who jumped over-
board, drowned; several others were in-
jured. The boat was not much damaged.

The Portland American says that tobacco
which has been chewed once, may be re-
ndered fit for chewing a second time, by dip-
ping it in vinegar and water and drying it in
the sun. A colored gentleman in that city
sells hundreds of pounds per year, which has
been renewed in this manner. He can safely
recommend it, as he has chewed it all him-
self, and knows it to be genuine.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FIRE.—On the 29th
ult. in the Louisiana House of Representa-
tives, that body finally disposed of the report
and resolutions touching the return of the
money paid by General Jackson, as a fine
for contempt of Court. The Legislature
declared its intention to refund the money out
of the State treasury, if Congress fail to pay
it at the next session.

New York Canals.—TOLL ON FARMER.
CASH.—We learn that the Canal Board have
adjusted the commutation of toll payable on
passengers carried on board of freight boats
with reference to the toll on the passenger.
The toll payable on each person over ten
years of age, is fixed by the rates of toll at
one mill per mile.

By the recent action of the Canal Board,
any freight boat is allowed to commute for
the one mill per mile payable upon each per-
son, by paying in lieu thereof, seven and a
half mills per mile upon the boat for each
mile of its passage, in addition to the regu-
lar toll of two cents per mile on the boat.

Any freight boat electing thus to commute
on taking its first clearance, is relieved from
reporting passengers or from making state-
ments thereof, during the season.
In 1838, when all or nearly all, the freight
boats commuted, the toll on the person was
two mills per mile, and the commutation in
lieu thereof was an additional toll of fifteen
mills on the boat. Now the toll is one mill
on the person, and the commutation is seven
mills and a half; in each respect just half
what it was in 1838.—*Alb. Jrg.*

THE WHIG NOMINATION.—The whig
Convention, assembled at Plymouth on Fri-
day last, nominated the Hon. S. C. SAMPLER,
for Congress, and J. D. DEFRIES for the
Senate.

The nomination of Judge Sample being
entirely unexpected, has excited considerable
surprise. The rationale of it is as follows:
The three prominent candidates before the
Convention, were Defries, Niles and Everts;
whose strength with the delegates was nearly
equal. Several ballots were had, with-
out success to either; but the result of the last
balloting showed that Evert's strength was
increasing and it was evident that if another
trial was made, he would receive the nomi-
nation. To prevent this, the friends of De-
fries and Niles brought forward the name of
Judge Sample, although his name was not
before the Convention, as a candidate and
it was well known that he did not wish to
run. Whether Judge Everts will be willing
to submit to a result thus attained, remains
to be seen.—*Michiganian Tocin.*

ROBERT D. OWEN.
The above named gentleman has been no-
minated in the first district as a candidate for
congress.

In this region of the State, Mr. Robert
Dale Owen is looked upon by many, who
know not the man, as a very different per-
sonage from what he really is. He is regar-
ded as a reckless, moral disorganizer who
would reduce men to a state of nature and
annihilate every system of religion and mor-
ality. Nothing can be farther from the truth.
We have been a close observer of the con-
duct of leading members of the legislature,
while we resided at Indianapolis, and we can
say, and can refer to the whole city of In-
dianapolis for proof of our declaration, that there
never was a member of either branch of the
state legislature, possessed of a purer moral
character, or a more gentlemanly deportment
than ROBERT DALE OWEN. While a mem-
ber of the legislature, he was universally
respected and esteemed by the citizens and
by his fellow members.

Mr. Owen's purity and genuine dignity of
character are of such a high tone that we
have remarked, and heard it remarked by
others, that no political excitement could in-
duce him to use uncourteous or profane lan-
guage. When he ran for Congress before
his opponent, Mr. Proffitt, who hypocritically
hides his theological sentiments, and of cour-
se, with a certain class of professors of re-
ligion who consider belief every thing and con-
duct nothing, was looked upon as a very
good Christian, but Mr. Owen, for avowing
his opinions, when but a youth, was denoun-
ced as a deist. A woman, was rewarded by
the whigs of his district, with a silk dress,
for taking an active part against him among
the religious people. Proffitt the candidate
of the pious was openly profane, using the
sacred name of God in every gust of passion.
Mr. Owen has never been heard to use lan-
guage unbecoming a Christian or a gentle-
man.—*Richmond Jeffersonian.*

ASSUMPTION.—When old TOWNSEND of
Hendricks county tried to get the State to
issue Scrip so as to pay every man's debts in
the State, the people considered him a crazy
man, and his proposition was looked upon
as evidence of a grievous striking out of the
SIMPLES. When W. Cost Johnson made
his proposition in principle, (no doubt he caught
the idea from Townsend) but on a more magni-
ficent scale, that is, for the general govern-
ment to issue bonds to pay off the State debts,
many leading whigs united in its support.
So it seems that what is evidence of lunacy
in one man is wisdom in another.—*Idem.*

VIRGINIA.—On Thursday last, the Con-
gressional candidates, Messrs. H. A. Wise
and H. Carter, appeared before the people
of Matthews. Mr. Carter abjured Federa-
lism, but maintained in all their purity, the
doctrines of the National Whigs. Mr. Wise
followed; he desired to demonstrate to his
audience, that he never swerved from the
principles or political practices of Jefferson,
Madison and the Republican party—that he
was humbugged or deceived by the Whigs,
and especially was he disappointed in the
course adopted by Mr. Clay. His address
was unquestionable most powerful, and had
its designed influence on the people. There
appears to be no question of his election. He
will receive at least three-fourths of the votes
of Matthews. The discussion was continued
on Monday, and had time permitted, it would
be a pleasure to review the arguments it
most, therefore, suffice to say, that on all
political questions, Mr. Wise maintains and
advocates the doctrines and principles of the
Democratic Republican party.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Charles Pease, for-
merly a citizen of this county, but more re-
cently a resident of New York, was, we un-
derstand, thrown from his horse a few days
since in Holmes county, and instantly killed.
This makes the third brother out of the num-
ber of six, who settled in Keokuk county sev-
eral years ago, who has come to his death
violent means. Henry Pease, the eldest of
them, met his death in the summer of 1840
being violently thrown from a vehicle. J.
M., a younger brother, was shot dead in a
reconceit last fall, and now Charles, whose
business in Mississippi was to adjust the af-
fairs of his deceased brother, James M., is,
by the inscrutable hand of Providence, as
suddenly ushered into eternity. Thus by
this unforseen stroke of an all wise God, is
the hearth of a father made desolate. Their
father resides in Utica, N. York.—*Benton,*
Miss. Banner.

in a lesser degree by other classes of com-
munity. These partial inconveniences were
magnified into universal distress and wide
spread ruin, by newspapers and public spea-
kers, either under the direct influence of the
bank by the strong bond of dependence, or
who were united with that institution in a
system of action calculated to observe the
purposes of both parties. Speeches in Con-
gress, presenting aggravated pictures of pub-
lic distress, inflammatory proceedings of pub-
lic meetings, memorials, relief committees,
and an infinite variety of other appliances,
which a great monied institution, gifted with
ample means of corruption, and unscrupu-
lous in employing them, could command,
were brought into requisition in order to cre-
ate a panic among the people, and overawe
the inflexible and just man who then admin-
istered the government.

These measures of the bank proved, how-
ever, unavailing in shaking the firmness of
General Jackson, or in deceiving the people
whose own experience taught them, that
though there might be some partial inconve-
nience, and some reduction of prices, there
was nothing like general public distress.—
Years of successful industry and well regu-
lated enterprise, had laid the solid basis of a
prosperity not to be shaken by the abstrac-
tion of a portion of that capital, of which
very few of them had shared the benefits.—
They saw, too, the motives for all these ex-
aggerated pictures of public suffering, these
inflammatory appeals to the most sordid pas-
sions; they knew there was a deep laid,
widely extended plan of deception, and be-
came indignant at the attempt to cheat them
into the abandonment of their prin-
ciples, by an appeal to those inter-
ests, which they felt had not been serious-
ly affected, or if so, not by the measures of
the government, but of the bank alone.

The bank, perceiving that an appeal to the
apprehensions and sufferings of the people,
had failed in producing that revolution in
public opinion so confidently anticipated,
changed its course to a direction precisely
opposite, and unhappily far more exten-
sive and fatal in its consequences. It resorted to
expansion instead of contraction; and not-
withstanding the necessity of preparation to
wind up its affairs, which had been made a
pretext for sudden curtailment, still existed,
and had become every day more pressing, it
suddenly opened the flood-gates of accom-
modation, with a view of corrupting those
whom it could not coerce or deceive. In
the course of eight months, it extended its
loans to the amount of nineteen and a half
millions of dollars, and the State banks, as
they had followed its lead in contraction, now
followed it in expanding.

This sudden influx of paper money pro-
duced its inevitable consequences. There
was no employment for it in the ordinary
channels of business, nor in the usual pru-
dent, restrained sphere of well directed en-
terprise. It accordingly expanded itself into
every species of extravagance, every variety
of visionary and desperate undertaking, and
every scheme which men without property,
but who could borrow at will, could devise
for wasting money in the shortest possible
time, in the most unprofitable manner. New
banks sprung from the bowels of the old, and
the same real or imaginary capital transmi-
grated from one corporate body to another,
until, in less than two years, bank capital in-
creased from about two hundred to two hun-
dred and fifty millions, their circulation from
fifty-five to one hundred and forty millions,
and their loans and discounts from three
hundred and twenty-four to four hundred and
fifty-seven millions. To this, if we add the
vast amount of credit acquired abroad by
foreign loans, and by lavish accommodations
of foreign dealers to our merchants, we may
form an estimate of the extent to which this
unparalleled expansion of credit and cur-
rency was carried, and the deplorable con-
sequences which would necessarily follow its
sudden downfall, which no legislation, no
public prosperity, no thing but miracles could
prevent.

The final results of this extraordinary de-
cision, which may be directly traced to the
operations of the bank of the United States
and its successor in Pennsylvania, are known
to all. There is not a citizen of the United
States be he rich, or be he poor, who has not
felt the blight of this all pervading influence,
in some way or other, in his habits, his mor-
als and his property. In the brief period of
three years it beggared hundreds of thou-
sands of citizens, impoverished States, well
bankrupted the general government, in-
flicted deep, if not indelible stains, not only
on our national character, but on our repu-
blican institutions, and rendered all the bless-
ings of unexampled abundance, incapable of
administering either to private happiness or
public prosperity. In short, it has become
one of those wide-spread, universal calar-
mities, which have been hitherto only looked
for, to the direct dispensation of Provi-
dence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A MOST DARING ROBBERY.—Seven
five thousand dollars stolen.—One of the
most daring robberies of which we have ever
heard occurred in the city of Columbus, Ga.,
on the 14th inst. On the evening of that
day, just as the officers of the Western Insu-
rance and Trust Company of that city were
about closing the vaults and bank for the
night, three or more persons entered the
bankinghouse in disguise, secured the officers
in such a manner as to render them unable
to give an alarm, and then proceeded to rob
the vaults. A reward of five thousand dollars
is offered for the recovery of the money, or
a proportionate sum for any amount recov-
ered, or for any information which may lead
to the recovery. The booty carried off by
the robbers amounts to \$70,000.

